

## NO HOPE FOR RUSSIA SEEN IN BOLSHEVIKI

James P. Goodrich Says Situation Warrants No Expectation of Betterment.

## HOOVER'S EYE ON VOLGA

Former Governor of Indiana Returning From Investigation for Secretary.

## LENINE'S CHANGED POLICY

Abandonment of Communism and Sale of Concessions Are Confirmed.

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AROUND THE STRAITS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AT SEA (VIA BOSTON), Nov. 30.—James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana, is a passenger aboard the steamship George Washington en route to New York. He is returning to the United States after a four months' investigation for Herbert Hoover of conditions obtaining in Russia. Mr. Goodrich probably has seen, as a result of this personal investigation, more of the actual famine regions than any other foreigner. It is understood that he will make an important report to Mr. Hoover on the entire Russian economic and political situation in Russia, but until he sees officials in Washington he refuses to discuss the purpose of his trip.

Mr. Goodrich said frankly, however, he did not believe the present situation in Russia warranted any hope of betterment through the existing Bolshevik Government.

Mr. Goodrich continued, absolutely Lenin's abjuration of Communism, as was first announced to the world by THE NEW YORK HERALD in its special despatches from Capt. Francis McCullagh, its correspondent at Reval. Mr. Goodrich was in Moscow both before and after Lenin's famous speech, and for the first time how, when Lenin was heckled at a secret meeting of the extreme Communists, he described the abandonment of Communist principles in favor of private trading and the sale of concessions as a "strategic retreat." To one radical who demanded to know how long this "retreat" would last Lenin replied with the shiffling enigma, "Until Communism is established."

An informal talk with Mr. Goodrich aboard the George Washington showed he possessed the widest kind of bird's-eye view of the Russian situation. He said that Col. Haskell, the head of the Hoover relief mission in Russia, was feeding the children there and doing fine work. He said there were many cases where Russians were abandoning their children with true Oriental fatalism. He declared that unless more foreign help comes to Russia hundreds of thousands there will die this winter.

Mr. Goodrich told of one case where a father with three children arrived at a steamer landing on the Volga at the moment a vessel was leaving there. When he tried to go aboard the vessel an officer said he had room aboard for only three more, whereupon the father promptly threw his youngest child overboard. He, with two of his children, was then permitted to board the steamer. While he would have been regarded as a murderer anywhere else, once aboard the steamer the father showed that he and his three children were not permitted to embark, and that if they had remained together ashore they would have all starved. He made it clear that

## IDLE SWISS LIVE IN PLENTY ON UNEMPLOYMENT DOLE

Cross Frontier Into Germany and Exchange Pay for Marks or Travel Into Austria, Where Their Francs Soon Make Them Millionaires.

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Unemployed workers of Switzerland, of whom, owing to the serious Swiss trade and financial crisis due to the sale of anarchy in the exchange markets there are now many thousands, with their number increasing daily, have discovered an ingenious way of living luxuriously without it costing them more than their unemployment dole. The unemployment pay in Switzerland is six francs and fifty centime a day—barely enough for subsistence. It is

if the three children had been sent aboard alone they would have been unprotected and eventually would have been lost. Thus he justified his conduct and was permitted to proceed.

## TO ASK \$50,000,000 LOAN FOR STARVING RUSSIA

Soviet Cooperation Called Satisfactory by W. L. Brown.

RIGA, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—The United States Government soon may be asked for funds, probably as a Government loan, by the American Relief Administration, with which to supply sufficient food and seed grain to provide for the entire fifteen millions of starving persons in the Russian famine district.

A loan under the plans informally discussed by the relief administration in Russia would not be made to the Moscow Government, but to the provincial Governments in the famine region, guaranteed by the central Government and to be repaid at the time of the next harvest.

The amount of the loan would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000, which the relief administration investigators believe would be sufficient to save virtually the entire famine situation. Information concerning the prospective loan is as yet indefinite. The plan was brought to Riga by Walter A. Brown, European director of the relief administration from Moscow. According to Mr. Brown he has had sufficient satisfactory experience in Russia warrant the statement that he would have no hesitation in extending further aid if the relief administration itself were financially able to do so.

"We are getting full cooperation from the Soviets," said Mr. Brown. "Our food trains are arriving intact, and our losses are less than those suffered in our central European experience. In theory and in principle Soviet cooperation is entirely satisfactory, but naturally we encounter delays and difficulties."

"However our feeding of the starving is growing by leaps and bounds as Director Haskell's organization gets into all swing. We now are feeding about 700,000 persons, and will be feeding a million by the first of the year. We will be carrying out our full programme of feeding 1,200,000 persons shortly after the New Year."

## HUNGARY TO CHOOSE HER FUTURE KING

Bill to Be Introduced, but Propaganda Is Forbidden.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—Premier Bethlen told the conference of the Hungarian Christian party that the Government was planning to introduce in the National Assembly a bill designed to solve the question of a future king for Hungary. Meanwhile, he declared, propaganda in favor of any one would not be tolerated.

FUNCHIAL, island of Madeira, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his Empress, Zita, are living a quiet life in their exile. They only guard at the Villa Victoria, where they reside, is a plain clothes policeman. They are treated as honored guests by the new Governor and the other Portuguese officials.

## 'CAN GO NO FURTHER' DECLARES VALERA

Continued from First Page.

cause "there is not the will on the part of Ireland to make it, but because those opposed to us in Ireland do not want to make peace with us."

"I may tell you," Mr. de Valera continued, "that we stand to-day, no matter what other people say, exactly where we stood, and for the principles for which we stood four years ago. We have gone as far as we can go, consistent with those principles, for peace; we can not and will not go any further. If we go further it would be for us to betray those principles which have been fought for by generations of Irishmen for the last six hundred or seven hundred years."

Mr. De Valera spoke with great firmness when he declared that "all the power of the empire cannot break the spirit of one true nation."

"We counted the cost four or five years ago," Mr. De Valera continued, "and you who have had the experience of those years assuredly will not suggest that anybody having charge of the direction of affairs, or who hold the standard you entrusted to them, should for a moment give away our principles. We stand on the rock of truth and principle and will face the future with the same confidence and knowledge as we faced our work four years ago."

## SAYS ROAD TO PEACE IS BARRICADED BY ULSTER

Dail Eireann Organ Declares Belfast Blocks Unity.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—The Irish Bulletin, the organ of the Dail Eireann, declares that Sir James Craig's speech rejecting the British Government's proposals for an Irish settlement, belongs not to the twentieth century, but to the days of feudalism. The Ulster Premier, however, is logical, according to the Bulletin, and is only executing the British policy.

"The Belfast Parliament was created to destroy Irish unity," the Bulletin continues, "and the speeches in that Parliament were merely an endeavor to carry this purely British policy for a British purpose into effect. Peace is to be made impossible rather than the fact of Ireland's geographical, economic, traditional, historic and political unity should be admitted."

"Throughout his speech Sir James Craig used phrases suggesting that he is still willing to cooperate in making peace possible, but the terms of this cooperation are absolute—he and his minority are to be the final judges of what will or will not be acceptable to Ireland. They barricade the road to peace, and the British Government assures them that removal of their barricades is 'unthinkable.'"

"Canada would to-day be either a subject nation in revolt or have already gone over to the United States had the British Government taken the same attitude toward the Canadian minority. South Africa would now be an independent republic if British forces had been placed at the disposal of the opponents of self-government in that country."

"Great Britain put force aside in those settlements, recognizing that minority questions are domestic questions for nations in which minorities exist. Canada and South Africa then solve their own internal difficulties to the mutual advantage of Great Britain and themselves."

## INK FEATURES FIGHT WITH SOCIALISTS

Fascisti Hurl Furniture at Italian Provincial Meeting.

ROME, Nov. 30.—Ink wells, clubs and articles of furniture furnished weapons for a conflict last night between groups of Fascisti and Socialists at a Provincial Council meeting convened for the purpose of honoring seven Roman citizens who were killed in the recent disorders between the Fascisti and railway workers. Eulogistic speeches by the Socialist members provoked the ire of the Fascisti, and ink wells were thrown with telling effect, wounding four men, who were covered with a mixture of blood and ink.

Order was restored when the Royal Guards entered the building and dispersed the combatants.

PALERMO, Sicily, Nov. 30.—Francesco Misiano, Italian Communist Deputy, who evaded military service and escaped to Russia during the war, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a military court-martial for "deserting in time of war." An enthusiastic demonstration by the Fascisti here greeted the announcement of his sentence.

## NEW YORK ACTOR SHOT IN HOTEL AT ELMIRA

Harry Wallace Said to Have Had Dispute With Porter.

ELMIRA, Nov. 30.—Harry Wallace, vaudeville actor, giving his home address as 129 West Forty-sixth street, New York, was shot and seriously wounded at 4 o'clock this morning by a negro porter in a local hotel. Physicians have slight hope of Wallace's recovery. Wallace was showing at a local theatre on the Keith circuit. Police are holding the porter, John Schriggs, who told the police a dispute arose over Wallace directing vile names at him after they had had some whiskey.

"He tried to hit me and I grabbed him," said Schriggs, according to the police. "He reached toward his hip pocket, and I thought he was going to draw a gun. I pulled my revolver and shot."

At the home of Harry Wallace, at 297 West Fifty-sixth street, his wife said yesterday that she had not been told of the shooting. She said Wallace was due to return next week to New York to produce a new act. She received a telephone message from him at 1 o'clock this morning. The shooting is said to have been at 4 A. M.

## CONDEMNNS REPORT OF CLASH.

Advisory Committee Denounces Schaefer-Brandt Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—A recent publication in foreign newspapers of a report purporting to describe a clash between Premier Brandt of France and Senator Schaefer, head of the Italian delegation to the arms conference, was denounced to-day by the American advisory committee.

In view of the spirit of cordiality which has prevailed throughout conference proceedings, the committee went on record as declaring that publication of such reports, already denied by Secretary Hughes, M. Viviani and Senator Schaefer, "warranted the most severe condemnation."

## SINN FEIN CAN'T WIN ULSTER BY COERCION

Craig Willing to Compete in Good Government.

BELFAST, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig told Lloyd George early in the Irish peace negotiations that if the Ulster Parliament or people even entertained the British proposals he would resign as Premier of Ulster.

Sir James reiterated that Ulster wanted a settlement and said: "If there is any prospect of the Sinn Fein showing sense, even at this late hour, we will renew the offer that through the machinery of a council of Ireland we are prepared to meet them and discuss those matters so vital to the interests and prosperity of our province. We are also prepared to enter into competition to see whether the North or South can produce the better government."

He declared that the Sinn Fein would find it impossible to gain control of Ulster, and that by no power could Ulster be coerced into acceptance of a subordinate position. The only way her opponents could ever hope to secure Ulster, he said, was by winning her—"by starting out upon a path such as we in Ulster have taken, the result of which is happiness, peace and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land."

A number of men to-day held up Alexander Reid this morning in Cornac street, in the Nationalist market district, and shot and killed him. The killing is believed to have been in reprisal for the bomb explosion Tuesday evening, which killed one woman and injured two other women.

## ALLIES TO SUPERVISE OEDENBURG PLEBISCITE

Will Send Troops to Burgenland During Voting.

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—Chancellor Schober told the Austrian Assembly that British, French and Italian troops would be sent to the Oedenburg district of Burgenland to supervise order during the forthcoming plebiscite.

The holding of the plebiscite in Oedenburg and other west Hungarian centres was provided by the protocol signed in Venice in October by representatives of Austria and Hungary. The dispute arose over Hungary's objection to the terms of the treaty of Trianon, which awarded Burgenland to Austria.

Chancellor Schober told the Assembly that Austria would ratify the preliminary agreement signed at Venice if Austrian political refugees should be allowed to return to Oedenburg and vote in the plebiscite. The Chancellor announced that Austrian occupation of the southern zone of Burgenland was proceeding quietly.

## HINDUS CORDIALLY GREET PRINCE OF WALES

London Times from Jodhpur says:

"For a week the Prince of Wales, since leaving Bombay, has been moving through the native States. It is impossible to exaggerate the magnificence of the reception or the lavishness of the hospitality everywhere. The only effect of the 'harkals' at some places has been to cause perhaps even larger crowds to throng the routes of the procession. The whole week has been one grand pageant of color, movement, light and music. With all the gatherings and ceremonials the Prince still has had time for polo, hunting, snipe shooting and good intervals of rest."

## GRAHAM ACCUSED OF FAILING MEMORY

Counsel for Humes in \$500,000 Suit in Clash With Plaintiff.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

Frequent clashes between Lorimer C. Graham, plaintiff in the Graham-Humes \$500,000 love suit, occurred to-day when Mr. Graham developed what was termed by opposing counsel a "convenient memory failing to recollect certain incidents."

Cross-examination of Graham by M. B. Harby of New York, who, with William J. Lambert of Washington, is conducting the case of Augustus L. Humes, occupied the greater part of the morning session. At one juncture the court reminded Mr. Harby that his questions and comments were hardly in order in local courts and warned him to follow the recognized practice.

In a deposition signed by one Ida Armstrong, former maid in the Glennan home, it was stated that on the night of July 6, 1918, when Graham was in Princeton, he passed the right at the home of Mrs. Glennan's mother and that only the servants, Graham and Mrs. Glennan were present.

The deposition set forth that on the afternoon prior to Graham's arrival at the home Mrs. Glennan instructed the cook to prepare an exceptionally good dinner and to lay an extra plate, as she was expecting company. The maid was also told to see that the table was decorated with some flowers.

"Mrs. Glennan then told me," the deposition read, "to make up the guest chamber as a gentleman would stay all night. Graham had not arrived at this time."

Further along in the deposition the maid was asked if Graham actually did pass the night at the home, and whether Mrs. Michael Glennan was in the house at the time.

"After dinner," read the deposition of the maid's testimony taken in Norfolk, Va., "Mrs. Glennan and Mr. Graham sat in his machine and took a ride. I made up the spare room and then went to bed, as it was getting late."

Graham when on the stand testified that he had never visited the home of Mrs. Glennan except when her husband was present, and then only on his invitation.

The deposition of Ida Armstrong set forth that Graham never called at the home when Glennan was there, but on the contrary always came during the absence of the husband.

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